Legislature of Kentucky, last winter, by upon the people of the State to say they would have a Convention to es new Constitution.

olding of a convention always importcially so now, for it involves the con questions which ought to receive will receive, doubtlesss, the bes ad closest examination of which our unity are capable.

can be, legally, no limit to the discus these questions, thus authoritatively and broached by the highest authority will be, we are persuaded, no effort erter, to hedge in the liberty of the mel speech, while these privilege with a just regard to the peace of alty, and the integrity of the law d difficult problem of all-emanci be fully and fearlessly presented. be thus guarded:-for no right Kentucky, than that inslien ental right, which secures to

The liberty to know, to utter, le to conscience." doubt exist, on this point wer causes, external and internal last few years, have arrested

of slavery by the press over the

n agitated out of the slave States been no form of exaggerated speed age in which wrath could be clothe not been used against those who of a shaveholding community. The great enuncipation, therefore, which be presented without passion, and urge it of love, and generous good will, ha

2. The ultraism with which slavers has been upheld in the slave States.

The perpetualists-especially those led by th

of us can do at such times, is, to watch

weitement as it wears away :- and then, to

able men of the Carolina school-have been ever in extreme. They have demanded of all person and the annual field abottomes to their domas States in one political union, and thus win pow er and secure it; and, for this end, they appear constantly and ably to the pride, passion, sectional prejudice, avarice, and fears of these slave free labor, the manner in which Texas was ansignates them-all these things show this to be hear aim, and they show, in addition, that it i their purpose, by this action, to vex and fret the any instrumentality. As to their main object. the union of the South upon pro-slavery grounds. the perpetualists have failed; but, owing to the the truth on a vexed question, they have not and arresting by the press the free discussion of emancipation, and subjects connected therewith. throughout the siave States.

Notwithstanding the operation of these causes however, distinguished Southern men have not hesitated to after plainly their sentiments .-WILLIAM GASTON, of North Carolina, a little while before his pure spirit passed away, urged the young men of that State, in a public address. to make the subject of slavery their study, and to see if they could not, in their day, do something to eradicate "the great curse" of society. Senator Usprawoon and other able Kentucksuasive eloquence in a like tone; and only a few months since, Judge BULLOCK, of this city, with die out from natural causes, and that it is the part of a wise forecast to prepare for such a result. Nor should any citizen hesitate to speak out his mind as freely. It is hard, indeed, to conceive that offense could be given by the exercise of a common liberty, and, especially, if. like the individuals named, all who use it, act upon these admitted principles:

1. That this State alone has exclusive jurisdiction over the whole subject within its terri-

Slavery is a domestic institution. Neither the National Government, nor any sister State, has the right, legally, to touch it. It is for Kentucky, and Kentucky alone, to say when and how her bond shall be set free, or whether they shall be set free at all.

2. That the Free alone shall be addressed

This position needs only to be stated, to be admitted everywhere. That being is a demon. and fit for the blackest infamy, who would seek, in any manner, to arm man against master. No more fiend-like conduct can be imagined. It would receive the universal execuation of earth. as it would be sure to meet the indignant punshment of heaven.

To our view, indeed, there is but one course impped out for him, who labours earnestly and which he has made in his different journeys konestly to benefit and bless man. It is, as one through the Departments of Livonia, Estonia, try, its highly olesginous nature wholly super of authority has said, to speak the truth always Pskov, St. Petersburgh, Novgorod, Tver, Mosn leve. Especially, should they pursue this forms, to change old and time-worn habits and the facts there presented and give greater combaws. They must understand prejudices and pay proper regard to them; know all perils, and letters state that Rev. Mr. Colman is prosecuting and violate no right in removing a wrong. It is orten thought enough that the truth be spoken; but it is as important already and the Colonization of Algeria, the Chairone-sided or rabid, it will be resisted, often, as a lie. The advocates of truth must rise up to the level of its own dignity. They must be pure in heart, and grash all facilities of the companion of the free level of the companion of the compa beart, and crush all feelings of anger and ha- supposed with some scientific sim any great claim of humanity

Though a man cannot abstain from being work, he may from being vicious.

We shall write and argue in the Examiner, in this spirit, and temper, giving no just cause of offence to a single human being, yet free, aitke, from that timidity, which would cringe before error, or that violence, which would battle with it in anger.

The necessity of such a paper as the Examiner seems clear enough to our friends. Because apart from other weighty reasons,

1st. Of the extent of anti-slavery sentimen

id not feel it. At the formation of the Conrotes of inserting in it a gradual emancipation dause, and in 1832 public opinion was almost fipe for such a step. This feeling is not, appaently, as strong now. It is still, however, in its out-sooken form an energetic element, and if ill causes of restraint were removed, we believe his sentiment have no organ? Is it just or deffort, prove their lovalty to liberty by the argest teleration, and thus rear up our social faric on a grantic foundation, collossal in stature and strength, and alike majestic and beautiful 2. The welfare of the State

Who thinks slavery a blessing ! What body f men in the church so regard it ? What numer of citizens, out of the church, so hold ! layery were unknown among us, and its introuction was proposed, the voice of the people could pour itself out, in one concentrated peal or universal freedom. Those who are for amacipation, indeed, on any terms, believe that while this measure is deferred or defeated. wither they nor their children can be truly essed; that labor, the means of individual sucess or social growth, must be degraded; and hat the State must by behind her sister States n permanent prosperity and power. Shall they iot say so? May they not do all, within their affuence, to enforce these views? Glorious ohn Milton, amid revolutionary times in ob ingland, made an address on Liberty of Speech. and took, for his motte, which sums up the whole argument, the spirited words of a bold irecian poet

Having to advise the public, may speak free— Which he who can, and will, deserves high praise Who neither can, nor will, may hold his neare— What can be juster in a State than this

The object of the Examiner will be to repr at the anti-slavery sentiment of Kentucky. o and discuss all reform measures and to adrocate, to the best of its ability, every claim of manity. As its name imports, its glance will ne a wide one, and we shall aim to make it, with the old of friends, a welcome visitor alike to the on of thought, and the family circle.

We have been solicited by numerous tadiislands in Virginia and North Carolina, and by large circle of friends in Kentucky, to occupy our present post. We were known to all of them Carolina, and bred a slaveholder, and, therefore, supposed to be acquainted with the prejudices fitted to discuss the question of slavery; to be a Whig, yet no partisan, and hence not likely to introduce or meddle with party politics, or State. We shall labor to meet their wishes and fulfill their expectations. Of Mr. F. Cosay who untive home. He brings to the task he has unlectaken a clear head, and a resolution to labo earnestly for the rear, lasting well-being of his native state and city.

We send the Examiner, with this brief outline North, to drive the people there to excess, to of its proposed course and of our views, to its madden them and make them as ultra on one friends and the public. We beg no one for help side as these perpetualists are on the other. How But, as the pecuniary independence of such indeed could they gain ascendency in the South, journal is all-important, we ask those who supfaunticism in the North? The stormier it be- consider it, to take the paper, and to extend comes, the brighter and surer their political pros- its circulation. We ask for their earnest sympects. They have done as much to extend about pathy, and yet more for their cordial union. litionism by their excess, as has been done by Our friends must unite, if they would have their strength feit. If a single person labors by himself, the power which consists in union, is wanting. A drop of rain will produce no moistclose division of parties, and the difficulty which ure on the dry clod; but when it is united with exists under these circumstances of speaking other drops, the copious shower revives the dy- The boxes and baskets weigh as much more, so six or seven died upon the road, and the rest ing plants and gladdens the whole face of nature. failed in making public opinion more stringent. If thus we are united, we shall make Kentucky he home of the free, as well as of the brave, and awaken in our sister states of the South, a spirit which will not tire, until crowned with the slory of universal emancipation.

> WESTERN HOSPITALITY .- A correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, writing from Fort Leavenworth, tells the following good story: The hospitality of the plain country people of this State though always 'rough' is equally ready,' and it may not be amiss to give two or hree instances of it. On one occasion, in the midst of a boisterous and beating storm, upon a prairie between twenty and thirty miles in extent, I stopped at an isolated house of entertainment, as the term is, and on my entrance root was made for me by the fire, and I was asked by the landlady if I would take some dinner? My mswer was ves; and after having somewhat ried my clothes, I commenced upon what appeared to me a feast, with a hearty good will, calling for many things, which, if attainable, were speedily brought me, and ordering the poor woman from point to point about the table with perfect sang froid. On completing my repast, arose to depart, and offered the price of a dinner to the obliging landlady.

"What's that?" asked she "The money for my dinner," I replied "Well, I reckon you might as well keep though you did eat a heap." "Why, I understood this was a house of entertainment-is it not?"

"I reckon." Don't you want the money for the dinner! "Look year mister," continued the woman, n an evidentiv displeased tone, "in this year part of the States, when we ask a stranger to ent, we don't charge him nothing; it is only when folks asks to cat we make 'em pay, I reckon." and the indignant landlady smiled sarcasti-

I thanked her for her kindness, awkwardly enough and left the house. Such is not the rule, I think, at the hotels in the East.

RESEARCHES BEING MADE, AND SCIENTIFIC WORKS ABOUT TO BE PUBLISHED .- M. MIDDENpose, aided by learned friends, is actively engaged with the account of his important Expeditions and Explorations in Siberia, and the Academy of Sciences has been charged to advise as to the means and style of publication .-M. KEYSERLING is occupied with the Possils collected on the late Siberian expedition under Middendorf . . . . On Russian Geology, M. HELMERSEN has ready for publication an extended account of the Geological Observations cow, Toula, Kalonga and Orel; and in the Sum-mer of 1845, he made a tour into Sweden and

ward them off; weigh each interest, and be just; his Observations with great activity, both in su; but it is as important almost, to speak it man, M. de Tocqueville, spoke of him as havrightly. When uttered in harsh terms, clothed ing given valuable information on colonization in the garb of bigotry, or enforced in an inso- in America, and paid him some deservedly high lent or overbearing manner, in a spirit exclusive. Minister to England, and just left Paris for Lon-

Cincinnati Cerrespondence.

CINCIPBATI, July 7, 1847 Masare. Entropy. The glorious Fouth' has persed Here it was celubrated on the 5th. Fire Companies we out in processions, and the crowde followed in their There were of course the usual quantity of Fire

rarkers, of rockets, and the other rejoining apparatus. There were several orations delivered during the day of these the most noticeable was that of the Rev. Mr. Boyn on on Native Americanism; Mr. B. was a Native Amer cas of the strictest sort. He did not believe that For eigners had any claim upon us. They might come and under our Liberty Tree, and enjoy with us the blessed fruits thereof, but he did not approve of putting int their hands an instrument, whereby they could dig up evere upon Catholicism. As an element dangerous to our body politic. He believed Puritanism, and Protestantism to be true Native Americanism, and the only rer basis for our Republican Institutions.

The Rev. Mr. Boynton is what may be called a The cratist, and his Natire American principles grow from his. He also on Sabbath evening preached an anti-War sergion, which created a great sensation. The anti-war t would be overwhelming in its action. Shall spirit of the community is beginning to find vent. Previous to the last call for volunteers, the people of Cincinsati, and southern Ohio, looked upon the war as they would upon a theatrical representation. The burden have not fallen upon them. They have hurra'd for the out its thoughts! Let all parties, as they grap- victories, as they would at a four de force in an actor, and they have shuddered at the horrors, as they would at the fictitious murder of the stage. But the last call for volunteers has awakened them, and the tide of feel ing is growing deep and strong, setting against this war. It will arise and sweep away all obstacles. The accidents of the Fourth, la this city, were n

numerous. They only amounted to burnt dresses and Of other items, I have none to relate, save that Lovelov who was arrested in the act of engraving apiate

for a counterfeit bill, has been released on account of oree flaw in the indictment or proceedings against him. In hones that my next may contain more of intere-

han this does, I remain, yours.

## GLEANINGS.

The Democratic party in the Legislature of New Hampshire, have passed a resolution, declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, &c., should exist in my new Territory; that slavery should not be extended, and approviing the Wilmot Proviso. It seems that there is a difficulty between en. Scott and Mr. Trist. We shall know, ere one, the cause of it.

Light thousand dollars has been subscribed in Providence, R. I., for the purchase of forty-tico their attacks upon bodies of men moving along pews in Grace Church, of that city, to be forerer free. These pews will contain 206 persons.

There is some excitement in and near Boston about foreign paupers. A meeting was held at Rexbury, on the subject, and suggestions made with a view to the correction of the evil. An extra session of the Legislature was proposed .lune 21th, 327 immigrants arrived at Boston; there were at Deer Island, 1577! No action was LATER FROM THE ARMY OF GENERAL had, but another meeting agreed upon.

The Merrimac has been flooded. The Coffer Dam, at Lawrence, washed away, in part. This will retard the work. The river rose six inches the hour during the 22d, and continued to rise during the night. Burger, the German poet, satirizes the sleep-

ers at church in an epigram, of which we have met with the following version: "All the night long I have not slept a wink,

On Sunday morning said a languid fair. 'Tis hard, but yet I'll creep to church, I think And possibly may doze a little there." The storm plays fancy tricks with the Telgraph. When the lightning plays, the wires

are dumb. Monday week last, the whole line was useless from this cause, at Pittsburgh. Hon. David Tod, Minister to Brazil, sailed from New York in the U. S. ship Ohio.

The people in Westfield, Mass., have voted to xclude from the jury box, all "Odd Fellows"! British cottons, with a counterfeit stamp of

It is said there are no less than two hundred pplicants for the vacant consulship at Havre!

Pity idlers could not be set to work Andrew McMichael, (Whig) has been electin Morgan county, Va., to the House. This makes a tie on joint ballot.

Wheat is fair in North Illinois: excellent in

Mr. David Adams, butcher of Cincinnati, was irrested in St. Louis for passing counterfeit mo-

Mr. Marsh, the Secretary, says:

three bushels. These strawberries will no doubt and when eleven miles were to be made without weigh 65 pounds to the bushel, but say 60, then water. One hundred and fifty men are said to that the freight was at least fifty tons. By the were sent back and were arriving in Vera Cruz ans, 35 tons; making a freight of eighty-fire tens of strawberries and milk. The milk by introduced by Gen. Pillow of marching during both our trains equals fifty tons (50,000 quarts) the heat of the day, instead of selecting early daily; and including caus, 63 tous. The Rock- mornings or the after part of the day for such land county people receive nearly \$3,000 a day for their strawberries."

munication to this city can scarcely be estimain cheapness and abundance."

this plant are sanguine that, with a proper soil was made to overtake him. and proper cultivation, it is more profitable than burning, of the best sperm, without its smoke; ment. and for painting, it is said by painters who have and eaten like articokes, the young cups of this plant are very excellent and pleasing to the pal-ate; the stalks are an excellent substitute for hemp or flax, and for bee pasturage it is equal to any plant, yielding, from its luscious and numerous nectaries, an abundance of the best and most palatable houey. A writer in one of our agricultural exchanges, says that, on suitable seed to the acre. From five to seven quarts of oil are calculated on, per bushel. If this is not overestimating its productiveness, and it can be raised as cheap as wheat or Indian corn, ordinaily considered the most expensive crops cultin a small scale, usually in vacant spots, by the fences and in places where the cultivation of other vegetables was ineligible, and so far as our experience goes, it corroberates the above asserns. We find that the green leaves are very excellent fodder for cows, especially when the feed in our pastures gets low in seasons of scarity and drouth. We generally commence plucking them in July, taking the lower leaves first, and feeding them out at night, or, if the scarcity of feed is great, in the morning before turning them from their yards. We have sometimes given them corn-toppings and the leaves of the sunflower at the same time, and have found that the latter are invariably preferred. The seed of the Sunflower is a most desirable food for poul-

seding the necessity of animal food. He who abandons his offspring, or corrupts them by his example, perpetrates a greater evil than a murderer.

The various evils of disease and poverty, pain and sorrow, are frequently derived from others; but shame and confusion are supposed to proceed from ourselves, and to be incurred only by the misconduct which they furnish.

Reform to-night; And that shall lend a kind of easines To the next abstinence; the next more easy; For use almost can change the course of nature And either curb the devil, or throw him out With wondrous potency.

Nothing can atone for the want of modesty without which beauty is ungraceful, and wit

Oh! it stirs the blood of an old man's heart And it makes the pulses fly, To catch the thrill of a happy voice— And the light of a pleasant eye.

The News from Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune makes the fellow ng editorial remarks upon the news from Mexi-

o, which we give in another column: The news by the New Orleans is the most rious and consistent that we have received for many weeks. It is now no longer doubtfu that General Scott's march upon the capital will be disputed with no inconsiderable determi-nation—for Mexicans. It is supposed that he will be resisted, in force, at three several points

between Puebla and Mexico. Santa Anna has succeeded in getting to th wind-ward of his enemies. He has collected force, formidable at least in numbers, and, it is the roots, and destroy the verdure. He was especially said, contrived to have himself made Dictator upon the condition that he will refuse to make peace. Those generals and dignaturies who were opposed to him, or were suspected of luke varmness in his cause, have been im sent to distant provinces in exile. His sway, it would seem, is established upon as firm a bas as the power to get rid of his enemies without

> All accounts agree in stating that the utmo ctivity prevails in the different armories and founderies in Mexico-that cannon are being cast with rapidity-that shells, round-shot, and other missiles are turned out in bundance, and that men are collecting in large bodies to fill the rank and file of the army. The people, is said, have been aroused, and Santa Anna em ploys the intervals between the composition of high-sounding proclamations in the more sol dier-like and serious business of preparing sub stantial defences of the scat of government As a means of keeping in power, despite the foreboding complexion of such returns of the votes of the States as have been received, Congress no doubt through his procurement, have passed a law to the effect that their successors meet on the 1st of January next, and the cotes for President shall be counted on the 15th of tha Whatever may be said of Santa Anna's conduct in battle, he has certainly a wonderfu knack of raising armies and recovering from an-

> parently hopeless reverses.
>
> The complaint in the army of the tradines in receiving reinforcecements and necessar transportation are universal. Had these need ful supplies of men and means been forwarde with becoming despatch, it is conceded on al hands that Gen. Scott would ere this have take possession of the Mexican capital without meeting serious resistance. Now it is doubtful when he will again make a forward movement. The 16th instant was the day appointed to advance from Puebla, but such were the preparations of the enemy to receive him that he was compelled to delay his march until reinforcements ar-

The guerrillas, too, are becoming bolder the road. Indications of obstinate resistance are rife from every quarter, nor can any pre sage of peace be drawn from any source unless there be comfort in the adage "the darkest hour of the night is just before day."

From the Picayune of the 30th uit., we copy the following interesting summary:

Gen. Scott still at Puebla-His adeance Pos poned till Reinforcements arrive-Surprise of Guerrilla Party by Gen. Cadwalader Pillow's March, and his repulse of Guerrilla -Sufferings of his Men - Death of Mr. T. G Banks - Preparations for the Defence of Mexaco-Casting of Cannon, Shells, &c. - Santa Anna still President, if not Dictator - The force at his command - Abominable Treatment of American Prisoners in Mexico-March of

Aleares towards Puebla, Se., Se. Our dates from the army of Gen. Scott, at Puebla, are to the 14th inst. The immediate advance of our army upon the city of Mexico has been postponed until the arrival of reinforcements. The rumor which has been so generally circulated through the city that he had arrived thin twenty-five miles of the city of Me

A rumors reached Vera Cruz on the night of the 24th inst., that Gen. Cadwallader's command had fallen in with a guerrilla party a few miles beyond Jalapa, and by a movement unperceived by the guerrillas, succeeded in surprising them the Bartlett Mills, Newburyport, have been made and killing about thirty of them, without losing

By another letter, dated the 24th inst., from our Vera Cruz correspondent, we learn that the train which went up under command of Gen. Pillow was attacked at Calera, said to be nine miles beyond the Puente Nacional. The guerrilleros were dispersed with the loss of thirty men. Verbal accounts say we had some eight

or ten wounded, but none killed. The force under the command of Gen. Pillow Loudon county, Va. The grain, generally, is left Vera Cruz on the 18th, escorting a train of Ordinary at 81/288s, per bbl. about 125 wagons. The force amounted to nearly 1,800 men, and consisted of the 14th infantry, and a portion of the 15th, three companies of the 3d and 6th infantry, six companies of the voltiguers, a detachment of the 3d dragoons, A letter from H. C. Seymour, Esq., Superin-tendent of the New York and Eric Railroad, to meet with serious resistance from guerrilla parties, was not to be expected; but we regret that "The milk train of Tuesday night, 23d inst., our accounts induce the belief that it suffered nok to New York 80,000 baskets of strawber- excessively in the first and second days' march, ries. These baskets are intended to contain one from the heat of the weather. The march on pint each; but say three baskets contain one the second day is represented as having been quart which is quite within bounds. Then we particularly severe, the time chosen for it being and 26,667 quarts, or eight hundred and thirty- during the heat of the day, through heavy sand we had twenty-fire tons of strawberries alone. have been completely knocked up on this march; same train we had 28,000 quarts of milk, which in small parties at our last accounts. Both our weigh to pint a pound 28 tons, and including private advices and the papers of Vera Cruz impute this trifling with life entirely to the change

service. There are a great many guerrilla parties upon The New York Journal of Commerce re-marks: "The value of such an avenue of com-Juan on the 21st, hoping to overtake Gen. Pillow, but after proceeding two or three miles they ted. It gives us the good things of the country encountered some guerrilleros. These they charged upon and dispersed, but they saw so On Thursday, 52,492 baskets of strawberries many on the road in small parties that it was vere received in New York by the Eric Rail- thought prudent to relinquish the design of coming up with Gen. Pillow. As this officer is Newly Discovered Uses of the Sunflower .- somewhat famous for exacting from his men Phose most experienced in the cultivation of long marches, it is well that no further attempt

We regret to learn by this arrival of the death than those of the flax plant, and combine the Cruz of the vomito. Mr. Bankswas connected qualities for table use of the best olive oil; for we believe, with the Quartermaster's Depart-

The course pursued by Captain Walker to used it, to be superior to linseed, and it is more wards those desperadoes who fell into his hands rapid in drying, equally easy in spreading, and is said to have been highly approved by Gen. without forming a much denser coat. Prepared Scott. We have been asked if Gen. Cadwalader adopted Walker's plan and shot those who fell

into his hands, but we are unable to answer. The Eagle says that an enterprise is on foo for running an express between Vera Cruz and the towns of Alvarado and Tlacatalpan. The execution of such a plan would greatly faciliate

the commerce of Vera Cruz. The news by this arrival from the city soil, with proper cultivation, it will yield on an average, from eighty to one hundred bushels of

Mr. Kendall from Puebla expressly for this office His letters come down to the 14th Inst. The Arco-Iris, of the 22d, has letters from th capital which appear to be late, though the dates are not given. The purport of them is that the vated, the Sunflower must be a very profitable work of fortifying the environs of the city is production. We have, heretofore, cultivated it going on rapidly, and that seventy pieces of artillery had arrived from Acapuico and other points which they were mounting as fast as pos-sible. They mention the arrival of Alvarez at the head of 8,000 men, and they set down the entire force in the city as 20,000 armed militia Friday night, the 25th, ran off the track with a and 16,000 troops of the line. These letters fur-

> of money. To show how hazardous a thing is express ding in Mexico at present, we annex the following brief note from our correspondent at Vera

> pouring into the capital and considerable sums

VERA CRUZ, June 24, 1847. Your express man from Puebla arrived safe

guerrillas.

adroit managure of inducing Congress to pone the counting of the votes for President till the 15th of January next! The 15th of June was the day fixed by law for that purpose By the postponement Santa Anna prolongs his own power indefinitely, and for the time being

may be deemed dictator in fact, if not in name He will plead in extenuation of his power that it was hazardous to risk a change of governmen at a moment when a foreign foe threatened th

capital, and there is force in the idea. A private note from Mr. Kendall says that Mr Trist was at Puebla. Nothing further had trans pired in regard to his mission. "The Mexica: papers." writes Mr. K., "know as much about his mission as we do."

FROM TEXAS .-- By the arrival of the steamshi Yacht, at New Orleans, from Galveston, the Picayune has dates from that place to the 20th

The Austin Democrat says that the Caman ches and Lipans are becoming very trouble-some. They lately dogged Hay's six month regiment beyond the Neuces. They are con-stantly stealing horses and plundering, and are charged with several murders lately committed From this it would appear that, as we sup posed, the cause of Hay's regiment being ordered back by Gen. Taylor was their being six mouth

The settlements of San Patricio and Refugio ire much troubled by the Iudians. Horse stealng is frequent, and the cattle are scattered over the prairies, leaving the settlers without teams to work their grounds. The Lipans have been accused of these depredations, and although they say a body of Camanches under the chief Santa Anna are the guilty party, it is believed the two have acted in concert. It will be remembered that Major Neighbors, acting in behalf of the astro settlement, made a private treaty with these Indians, but no treaty, however it may

ABBIVAL OF THE CALEBONIA. Fourteen Days Later From Europe. Depression in the Market-Rise in Cotton-Fur ther Reduction in Breadstuffs.

The Cunard steamer Caledonia, Capt. errived at Boston on Sunday, with news from Liverpool to the 16th, London to the evening of he 15th, and Havre and Paris to the evening of the 13th. Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LIVERPOOL, June 16. After the departure of the steamer on the 10th of June, there was a further advance in bread stuffs, and the prices before quoted (on the 4th were fully realized and increased. The unward tendency on the 4th was maintained until the 11th of June, and on that day Western canal flour had reached 46s, per barrel, and Indian corn 60s, per quarter. Yellow sold for 58s.

Since the 11th inst., however, owing to the continued good weather, and the favorable appearance of the crops throughout the country the previous stability of the markets has been naturally shaken, and there had been a gradual

out continued fall in prices. The markets for breadstuffs during the three days have been excessively dull, and the transactions of yesterday were upon a very limited scale. The sales closed at 40s. @40s. 6d. Best Western canal flour and American whea 11 to 12s. 3d. per 70 lbs.

Indian corn, white, 48 to 72s. per qr., which s the highest anotations to be obtained Corn meal 24 to 25s. per bbl. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour were selling

Ohio 37 to 38s. Sour 32 to 35s. There are rumors of the re-appearance of th potato disease, but they are to be received with nany grains of allowance. They are not confirmed, but to some extent are credited without exercising the smallest influence upon the Market.

mouth, has, for some time past assumed a steady aspect, and advanced full a half penny. For the week ending the 15th, the sold was 36,000 bales, of which five thousand eyes bright and glassy, lips and cheeks bloodless. had been taken on speculation, and 4,400 for

export. The American descriptions consist of 7000 bales. Upland 61,@816. Alabama (Mobile) 63,62734. Sea Island (120 bales) 12d@18d: Middling (ordinary fair) 20 to 22d for fine. The stock now in port is 500,000 bales against 732, 000 last year.

Provisions .- The imports of beef are small, with a light stock. A large business has been transacted. Best U.S. prime mess is quoted at 90@95s. per bbl

Pork is in more demand, and several bave been reported at full prices. Best U. S. prime old mess is worth 65/270s. per bbl. New sells at 62@63s. Bacon is in fair demand, but the best quality

s a scarce article. It ranges for long middle, free from bone, salt, 6% to 35s. Hams have sold very freely but the stock i small. Hams in salt are now imported duty

Cheese-There is none in market. Old stock sold at full prices. Fine U.S. brings 52/260 middling 45 to 4is.

Lard has advanced 3se 4s for fine sorts, and 2s for ordinary, but the market is very bare for the descriptions. American wool is scarce. Small parcels (40 bags half bred weathers) have sold at 143. Tobacco was inactive. No important altera-

In metals there have been no material changes The Bank of England now discounts more freely, but the funds are subject to considerable Flour, bris. fluctuations. Altogether, the monetary pros- Wheat, bush pects of the country are of a more encouraging Corn.

The steamship Britannia arrived on Sunday, the 13th, and the steamship Washington, at Southampton, on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th. She sailed for Bremen on Wednesday. The Sarah Sands sail | on the 15th inst.

Tobacco is very inactive. English iron is quoted at £9 7s 6d 2£9 10s. Hoops £11 7s@£11 10s. Scotch pig £3 17s 6d. Welsh pig £5 5s.

The fleet and forces of the Portuguese Junta, under command of Esantis, consisting of 12 ships of war, and 3,500 men, surrendered, unconditionally, to the British blockading squadron, off Oporto, on the 31st of May. The American ship Herald, Capt. Pullen, with emigrants from Ireland, went ashore and filled, on the 24th of May. The crew and pas-

## ITEMS.

sengers were landed without loss.

The work of relaying the track of the Michi gan Central Railroad with a 61 lb. rail has commenced. A freight house of 800 feet length is also commenced, and a car house of 400 feet length partly completed. The expenditures for improving the depots, and on the road this year, will be a \$1,000,000. The grading of the road from Kalamazoo to New-Buffalo, its new termination, will be commenced in August, and the iron laid another year. When all is completed, it will cost not far from \$6,000,000, and it is calculated it will pay 15 per cent. The receipt for the two past seasons, for six months, to June 1, have been thus: 1845-6, \$131,410 75; 1846-7, \$160,275 75. Increase, \$28,865.

The freight train on the Camden and Ambo terrible crash, destroying two cars, killing three ther say that the clergy are taking an active immigrant passengers on the spot, and very part in the business; that arms of all kinds were badly wounding two or three others. The remains of the three that were killed were decently interred at Amboy on Saturday.

A letter from Dr. Judson, dated Rang March 2, 1847, states that the house in Maulmain in which his effects were left, had been set on fire and burned to aches. His clothes and his wife's, all their American presents, and every article of value, were consumed. He is allowed to remain in Rangoon in the character here this evening with the letters which I en-close, after having been twice a prisoner of the prohibited from making proselytes. The succession of the late King's son has pro

close, are a second control of the better.

He was first captured on the 19th, near Japas, and after being detained about twelve hours made his escape in the night, but unfortunately was captured by another party near Cerco Gorde do. They detained him until yesterday mornate in the party near captured by another party near Cerco Gorde do. They detained him until yesterday mornate in the party near captured by another party near Cerco Gorde do. They detained him until yesterday mornate in the guard arrest at Ceralvo a Mexican who had become note ious for his daring thefts and murders. Upon being examined, enough two had become note ious for his daring thefts and murders. Upon being examined, enough two had become note ious for his daring thefts and murders. Upon being examined, enough two had become note ious for his daring thefts and murders. Upon being examined, enough two had become note ious for his daring thefts and murders. Upon being examined, enough two had become note ious for his daring thefts and murders. Upon being examined, enough two had become note ious for his daring thefts and murders. Upon being examined, enough the family in this city, left his fainer's hours on the 15th and murders. Upon being examined, enough the family in this city, left his fainer's house on the 15th and murders. Upon being examined, enough the family in this city, left his fainer's house on the 15th and was elicited to order his immediate execution. The condemned, up to the moment of his sent-active and the same rate.

NEW YORK MARKET, July 2, 9 P. M.

NE A letter has been received here which announces that "Santa Anna has been elected dictator, provided he will not make peace," and that he has 30,000 men with him. It appears from what follows below that Santa Anna has attained to all the powers of a dictator by the arrest or removal from command of such generals as are opposed to him, and by the more letters as a second to the santa Anna has a second to lose, while he had taken had only one life to lose death had taken had only one life to lose death had taken had only one life to lose, while he had taken had only one life to lose death had taken had only one life to lose death had taken had only one life to lose, while he had taken had only one life to lose death had taken had only one life to lose death had taken ha

penetrating his head, three others his body. Upon examination of his pa-pers found on the dead body, it was discovered that the brother of the notorious Canales was he victim just executed .- N. O. Bulletin.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- We loarn from Mr. S. D. Elwood, Mail Agent, that the train of cars which left Buffalo Tuesday afternoon met with an accident when about two miles east of Alden. As the train was passing a road, span of horses attached to a wagon, in which ras two persons, was seen approaching, the drier stopping just at the foot of a hill. As the ars came up the horses took fright and ran into he engine, throwing it off the track, and dragring the horses, wagon and men under the train The horses were killed, and the barness and ragon completely torn to pieces.

The owner of the horses, Mr. Burr, was be dightly injured. Mr. Knowlton, from Chautauque county, the other gentleman in the wag on was very badly injured. Both will probable ecover .- Rochester Advertiser.

Cat. Skinser, in one of his notes to Stephens's Book of the Farm, (in the July number of the armers' Library.) says:

"On the subject of Poultry, when a country d, not unobservant of all such things, our exerienced covered the whole ground; and who that was thus reared does not retain in his memory, through life lively associations, as connec ed with this department of his juvenile sport and speculations? We have somewhere seen it in a Dominica cock, which he carried unde his arm in a smart journey on foot, stopping to fight him against every cock that dared to ere along the road-side, and this, be it said on passant, is not the only point in which the 'Gree Expounder' has evinced southern propensities. We hardy know the Colonel's distinction be ween Southern and Northern propensities. Railroads, and the consequent facilities of inter seek to propitiate the Indiaus, will secure peace without the presence of a military force to hold man is the same in both latitudes: a good man. everywhere .- N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Webster, it is said, will address a letter to the Chicago convention, not being able to atten as requested.

The amount of revenue collected at Tampico since the 7th of May last, on imports and ton-nage, is \$46,565 80. The value of the imports was \$311.212 95. Two vessels were expected from Havana that would pay duties to the nount of \$20,000.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND CLEVE AND.-The New Lisbon (Columbiana county) Palladium of the 24th nit. says:

The line from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, Ch. ago, &c., is inactive progress of crection. The oles are dug to this place and the posts all furnished. We are happy to state the stock as-signed to this place has all been taken and that an office or battery will be permanently established in New Lisbon.

MARRIAGE IN EIGH LIVE .- Hon. Ww. H. POLE Charge d'Affaires at Naples, was on Tuesda united in matrimonial bonds to Miss MARY I Coase, daughter of the late Israel Corse of thi ity. The marriage took place at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Israel Corse, 521 Broadway, the brother of the bride. After the collation usua on such occasions, the happy couple left for Philadelphia on the way to the residence of the "handsome Ambassador," Columbia, Tennesee. We understand that they will go to Naples early in the autumn .- N. Y. Tribune.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.-The French steam nion is now in her twentieth day, provided she sailed at the appointed time; the Cunard steam ship Caledonia is in her eleventh day; and t wah Sands in her fifteenth day. Some one of these vessels will arrive a short time .- N. Y. Herald, 30th.

The Journeymen carpenters of Pittsburgh, most on masse, have struck for higher wages, and on the 1st inst., paraded the streets with two bands of music.

FAMINE FEVER-IRELAND. - This is a new fover in Ireland. It is now well known. The first tage, diarrhoa, the appetite good, thirst burning. The next stage is dropsy in face and feet. Third stage, the hospital or hovel: theu-death The wealthy have not this disease; it is for the

here at a fearful rate. Up to the 26 uit., there were 417 cases of the poor alone; on that day 38. Four catholic clergymen were down with it there were hopes of them. ULSTER CLERGY .- The fifth minister of the

FEVER IN GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.-Fever rages

Irish Presbyterian Church, in Ulster, has fallen victim to famine fever. They, and the Cathlies, face danger bravely. HARD .-- Two country girls sold their hair at

ls 3d, to the hair-dresser, at Clonmel, Tipperary, Ireland. Berss' Prownay .- John Blane died at Kilmarnock, aged 85. He was in Burn's service at his farm, Mossgiel. He acted as gadsmun, then essayed "the handing of the plow," and turned

up the ground, disturbing the mouse's nest, and "wee modest crimson tipped flower."

Bad news for everybody! Punch says 324 atforneys were added to the roll! PRODUCE: NEW YORK -- The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water, from the commencement of navigation to the 22d June, inclusive, during the years 1845, (69 days,)

1846, (68 days,) and 1847, (53 days):-1545. 1846. Canal open April 15. April 16. May 1. 847,520 1,125,233 641,784 119,173 285,336 1,122,054 417,953 1,842,850 23,634 94,994 200.519 Barley. 32,277 13.44 22,720 41,696 27,305 24 839 36 931 11.544 26,243 1.229.800 1.640.600 1.619.056 Butter, 1.636,900 1.998,700 1,908,900 1.542,500 1,912,400 2,721,800 Cheese, 759,300 568,266 375,300

384,700 927,700 1,219,800 Bacon. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley left at tide water during the third week in June, in the years 1846 and 1847, is as fol-

313,204 233,589 77,765 846 119,765 32,970 321 Increase 97,835 280,234 125,824 28,422 The aggregate quantity of the same article left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of June, inclusive, is as

Flour, bris. Wheat, bn. Corn, bn. Barley bn. 1,135,233 1,123,54 1,842,850 209,519 847,520 285,336 417,963 94,994 277,713 837,688 1,424,887 105,525 By reducing the wheat to flour the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year compar ed with the corresponding period of last year

show an excess equal to 445,251 barrels of flour. We understand that the case of the Common wealth, vs. B. M. Lawless, for shooting Wm Musgrove, has been taken up for trial at the request of parties, and will progress during this and the next week, if a jury can be obtained.— Glangow Gazette

FRANKLIN BANK OF ZANESVILLE.-This bank is understood will commence business abou the 1st of September next .- Cin. Gasette.

PHILADELPHIA U. S. GAZETTE. - Joseph I Chandler, Esq., the venerable and distingui editor of this valuable journal, took leave of his readers and patrons, on the 30th ult., in lengthy, well-written, and very interesting val-edictory. Mr. C., has presided over the columns of the Gazette for 25 years, with distinguished ability, and we are gratified, retires with a hand-Michael, of the North American, paid near \$50,000 for the Gazette, and the uni ion of the -Ill give the new paper a

## COMMERCIAL

uite warm and oppressive, and business as is usual at his sesson of the year, continues quits dull; the farmers are now all busily engaged in harvesting, the present po-ried being about the middle of the harvest employments, sently there is but little activity in our market. From information received from the country the prosects this year for all kinds of craps are of the most fit ring and promising character; the wheat crop is spoten of as being very fine and good and thei there will e more than an average yield, not withstanding the fields. re comparatively thin, yet the heads are large, full and mary; the nats are equally in as illustrishing and I saleby dition, though the straw will be somewhat short at I he yield will be uncommonly good. The corn this year wing to draught, and the general backwardness of the eason, is not as much advanced as is usual at this time of rear; the fields, however, are all apparently in a tirdring, healthy and good condition, the regant rains we ave experienced, have acted as achavin upon vegetarion. and grain of all kinds giving to those a freemess and preennes of appearance which renders the sight tou'y

ratifying to all farmers to behold. For the Hay crop we are assured that it will be more undant, for all the meadows present a most flattering spect, and promise the farmer a ready, good and full jeld for his tolt. From the conversations of many who have been eva-

vitagees of the condition of the grain crops, both lattale. and adjoining States, we are satisfied that there will be note than an average yield of all kinds, and from this tratyfying intelligence we have every reason to balleve hat plenty and abundance will fill the land. Since our last, some slight change has transpired in the ates of various articles; in flour a fur her decline than

was then noticed, has been sustained: as for produce ren-

rally, the market continues in about the same condition

sheretofore noted. The re-white of country produce

ere comparatively small, owing to the occupations of he farmers being necessary at home. In grain we have no alteration worthy of note to ca

The news from Europe now due to daily or sected and soked for with some anxiety and interest. The continued low water has readered newlantless really contracted for the larger class of house, they will, nost probably, not be able to make another trip this ereon, in fact some have already latti up; the river at this point and above continues to gradually receiv, the exrome low stage of water between Phisburgh and Cin

points, to cease canalog. To-day has been quite warm and soltey, which was owards noon, rendered partially pleasant by a small hunder shower, other than this we have had little or on

unati has caused the regular packet line, to those two

ain for the oust week. BAGGING AND ROPE.-Transactions to a moderate stent sill continue, prices are the same as noted las week. We quote sales of 23 pieces, 58 do. 68 do, 60 do 19 do, 35 do at 13c, 16c do, 295 do, 100 do at 174c, in ore 14 do. 51 Inches wide at 15r; 60 colle, 157 do, 460 do, 100 lo at 6c; 32 do at 5p; 100 do at 54; 25 do at 54-

STATEMENT OF BARRING AND ROPE. Nork on hand. June 30, 1847 ...... 20,104 pieces 99.754 21.449 1,479 BACON.-The receipts from the country are very light; e market appears languid and inactive, prices are the ame as noted in our last, both from warrow and storer. om the former Hams Te; Sides Se Shoulding She from the

cily que and trade: Some heavy shipments of bacon gve been made since our last. BEOOMS-Are worth \$1 30cm2 60 per dozen, aspe BUTTER .- Freeh table butter commands in the me

atter, Hams are Sc. Sides fee: Shoulders 18c Se en ligen

een made at the above rates, but are principally confined

d 15 masse BEESWAX - Steady at 24 it 25e per lb 2 %) per bushel: from stores \$4 per bit. COFFEE .- Prices continue the earle as noted last week, and sales are fair at 8,2850, according to quality

and quantity. CHEESE .- None in market. CATTLE .- Sales of Berves at 43 34c; Lamb 810 25, Shirep \$1 25-32 25; Vest \$125. COAL .- The quantity in market is limited the low stage of water renders it impossible for additional supplier to strive, the price has advance to ble delivered.

COTTON YARNS.-Sales are made for the different milers at 8, 9 and 10c. COTTON .- We hear of no transactions, prices are the came as quoted last week. CORDAGE -We quote Manfile at 19 214c.

CANDLES -We quote Star 41 23th, Speim 41 22 23 Month at 104.411. DRY GOODS-Cabot A and Chironas B contone \$1.00 -Ireni Falle, Massachusette, &c., tec. A. C. A. ticka 168 Giffe. Methuen tiebe bie Biffe. Bire Printe Pall. River at 10 & 104c. Merrimag at 114c. Fancy Printent rom 4218c, accordate to availty and stells. Standard

oudy-34 meh Dwights 11ge, 30 inch de, fe. FLOUR -The market continues depreced and prices re tending downward. We quote by the quanify from tore at \$5,00 and retailing at \$5.13. From the utilis by he Dray, good \$4 90 and retelling at \$5,00. Sales to-day

FEATHERS-Webare no change to note. We quote FISH .-- We quote No 1 Mackerol at 8 2 30; No 1 extra, at \$14 50, No 2 at \$10 210 50; No 3, large, at \$8; Salmon at Sie; Herring at S7.

FLAXSEED - Sale from wagance are made at 73. and from stores at 80. PRUITS,-Wequote first Apples from tragona of 30 8 from stores, & bushel. Dried Peaches, \$1 60 per in; Oranger, none; Lemons, none; Figs, 14 @ 13 cts V & M. H. Rabetus at \$2.50 @ 2.75 p by. #. S. Almonde at Lie & S. and scarce. Frunce at 20c. @ 5

Zante Curantical He. E. S. PUEL -Wood by the hoat load sells at \$2.50 reed; atretail, at \$2 per wagen load. GRAIN .- Corn in ear and shelled 50c. enalin1 and in sacks 35c, from wagons elle; Oals from wagons 30c; retailing, from stores 40c.

GREEN APPLES -- Are scarce at \$292 25 per bil GINSENG-26 200c. HAY .-- De the boat lead \$10.8 11. 9 ton, retalling at 60 (4 65. HEMP .- We hear of none coming in from the country, sele of 3 tons was made to day at \$4,00 which is the

only transaction we have heard. IRON.-We quote bar at 34.434 for best Louisville and Pittsourgh manufacture. Nalle are 4je round for best piality. Fig Metal, but biant, 833; cold blast, Siri 255 IFANS AND LINSEYS .- We quote the formet at Recard and 40 on time; the latter at 28e cash and 30e on LARD .- From wagons 74 & Se; Stares Bie: sales of

36 kege at Sec.

er at 18820c # 5. Upper at \$15@\$25 9 dez. Cal Kips at \$30236 # doc. LEAD.-In pige 44, barecs. MOLASSES.-Sales of N O at Me. We quote at 343 35; the supply in market is limited. NAILS .- We quote at 44 assorted.

LEATHER. - Is equate Skirting at 20-211e; Sale lestit

OILS-We have no change to make We quote Land Oil at 63(670c per callon. Liamed Oil X16355. Teaer's Oil \$162 \$21 per thit, as per quality. PORK .- We hear of no sales of magalinie, such as have been made were for plantation supplies and to fit rders, at rates previously quoted-\$15 for Mers, \$12.50

or Prime. POTATOES .- Sales are made at from \$1 50.232 per bl, according to quality and size of bids. RICE -Sales by the Tierce at Sec.; in mage at Se. SUGAR -- We hear of no change prices remain teady at our former figures. Sales at 766-16.

SALT -Sales at River and from Stores at 2240- in-SHOT-By the keg.\$1 26 bags at \$1 25 SOAP.-We quote No.1 at te. STARCH.-We quote a very superior article, made om the best wheat, at Sic, at which price large quantites are sold each week from the manufactury of Mesors

Gwathmey & Tyler, on Main street.

TOBACCO. -Sold in the past week at Lewer Ware touse 111 hluts, For first rate from TALLOW-We quote at 64c.

TIN PLATE .- We quote at 108